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## Ambitious U.S. Bid to Orbit Moon Fails

WASHINGTON (AP). — A U.S. attempt to launch a 357-pound missile into orbit around the moon failed yesterday because of a malfunction in one of the upper stages of the launching rocket, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced.

The announcement, at 1621 GMT (6:21 p.m. Israel time), came a little more than an hour after the launching at Cape Canaveral. The agency said that a check is being made to determine the cause of the malfunction.

The attempt was made to

test a tempting example, and it is therefore natural enough that Ethiopia should seek the help of our technicians and specialists to guide her along a parallel road. Israel agricultural experts have acquired a reputation for knowing how to communicate to others the fruit of their years of practical experimentation in the development of arid areas, and how to teach modern methods to unskilled farmers. It is also a fact that the Israel teams fit more easily into the African world than do specialists and technicians from the United States are more familiar with rough conditions and can carry out the work at a cost in keeping with the modest living standards of the African and Asian countries.

Israel's own benefit in these schemes cannot be

counted in dollars and cents today. But our land and raw material sources are limited. In the future, farming and manufacturing ventures in other countries will become not only important opportunities for skilled labour, but cotton that we help to grow in Ethiopia may well come to Israel for manufacturing processes.

But there are also some important principles involved. Ethiopia, despite a growing community of Israeli engineers, doctors and technicians of various kinds, in the past preferred to have no reference made to relations with Israel. Now, Mr. Dayan was not only the guest of the Emperor Haile Selassie on three separate occasions during his short visit, but these visits were given prominence in the Ethiopian press and radio. It is, of course, regrettable that despite this, Ethiopia has not yet exchanged ambassadors with Israel in order to avoid friction with the Arab countries. With growing cooperation, this shortcoming has become no more than a polite political fiction. It is of interest in this connection that Dr. Nkrumah, the President of Ghana, at the U.N. injured Arab sensibilities by referring to the "realities" of the Arab-Israel dispute, i.e. the need to recognize Israel's existence. The reality is that Israel has struggled with every ounce of its strength for development and genuine independence, and one of the by-products of this struggle is the store of highly specialized knowledge that is now proving so valuable in countries hating to throw off the yoke of centuries. Ghana has had an opportunity of observing this "reality" at home, in the person of the many devoted Israeli technicians working there; when he made his observation, Dr. Nkrumah was not talking politics, but as the Arab thought, but practical common sense. Israelis who can help people to breed better cows and grow better cotton will inevitably seem more real in any part of the world than Arab politicians whose energies are squandered on intrigues and radio battles.

The whole of Africa is thirsting for the "great leap forward" of which China spoke so confidently a few years ago. The more sophisticated of its rulers, such as the Ethiopian Emperor, have no illusions that it can come overnight, through the mere fact that their countries are freed of foreign rule. If Africa is to grow independently, one must first of all avoid the dangers of the cold war tensions and struggle for domination that have overtaken the Congo. Our own piecemeal, small-scale projects may show the way to maximum development for the new countries with a minimum of foreign domination.

The plan had been to send the three-stage Atlas-Able rocket into a trajectory that would take the payload to the vicinity of the moon about 62 hours after the launching time.

The attempt had been designed to get new information on space conditions that would confront us in any future manned space flights and also to develop technology for getting space vehicles into orbit around the moon or for making contacts with the moon.

At Jodrell Bank, England, Professor Bernard Lovell, Director of the radio telescope which was to have tracked and later steered the satellite, said: "I am disappointed — there is nothing more I can say. But we understand there is to be a repeat experiment in a few months' time, and we shall be helping again then."

This was the seventh time the U.S. has fired a rocket toward the moon. Three of the previous attempts failed because of malfunction in the booster rockets. One reached an altitude of 63,500 miles before falling back into the earth's atmosphere.

Pioneer IV had too much velocity and tipped the moon into solar orbit. The last attempt, yesterday's, was last November. A protective shield over the payload on an Atlas-Able jettisoned prematurely and caused the rocket to break apart and fall into the Atlantic Ocean.

Russia has announced the firing of three more rockets. Lunik 1 sailed into an orbit about the sun. Lunik 2 hit the moon. Lunik 3, carrying a camera, whirled into a wide earth orbit that took it around the moon's lithosphere.

Following specific requests of the Ethiopian Government, the number of Israeli experts is expected shortly to exceed the number from any other country. Mr. Dayan said: "Our agricultural enterprises are to receive concessions for the joint growing of cotton and oil seeds and cattle raising."

Mr. Dayan stressed that his impression of the Emperor's deep understanding for his country's economic problems, the most difficult with all the necessary details, and his personal views have a decisive influence on the Government. Mr. Dayan said: "He was received by the Emperor on the first day of his visit and consulted with him again at luncheon a few days later. This was followed by an audience prior to his departure."

Mr. Dayan stressed that the U.S. space craft was a more ambitious and scientifically exciting project than any of the Soviet Luniks.

The space craft, a 30-inch sphere equipped with four middle-wheel arms, covered with solar cells, was designed to radio back information on radiation, magnetic fields and micrometeorites as it whirled in an orbit 1,500 to 2,500 miles from the moon's surface.

**Russia May Have Man in Space**

JODRELL BANK, England (AP). — The idea gained ground in Britain yesterday that Russia may already

have launched a man into space. Newspapers, seized on a welter of scattered indications, concluded that a Soviet satellite could now be orbiting the earth with a human crew aboard.

At Jodrell Bank, where Britain's huge radio telescope experts said after reading the press reports: "If we telephone London and I am told the Russians have put a man into orbit, I shall not be surprised."

Among other scientists here there was equal confidence that the Russians are on the verge of achieving some great new space triumph — if they have not already.

One main spring for the speculation was the statement

by Brigadier General Don Flickinger, Director of Bio-aeronautics for the U.S. Air Research and Development Command, that the Russians had already shot a man into orbit.

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Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.

deeply regrets to announce the sudden death of

AIR COMMODORE C.E. BENSON  
C.B.E., D.S.O.

First Chairman  
of its London banking subsidiary

Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd.

# THE JERUSALEM POST

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1963 5 Tishri 5721, 5 Rabi'at-Tishri, 1963

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Emperor Haile Selassie with Mr. Moshe Dayan at an audience the Ethiopian monarch granted the Israeli Minister of Agriculture last week.

## DAYAN REPORTS ON ISRAEL PROJECTS FOR ETHIOPIA

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A considerable number of joint Israeli-Ethiopian economic and agricultural projects will follow the recent visit of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Dayan.

Unexpectedly late Saturday night for a brief stay after his week's visit to Ethiopia, where he was received three times by Emperor Haile Selassie and met with most of the Ethiopian Cabinet Ministers.

He is to leave today for London on his way to Lagos where he will head the Israeli delegation to Nigeria's independence celebrations.

Mr. Dayan told reporters that cooperation with Ethiopia would be developed in three main spheres: the dispatch of Israeli advisers to various Ethiopian Ministries; the dispatch of Israeli experts in various fields such as water drilling, medical services and lectures for the Addis Ababa Technological College; and the establishment of joint industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Following specific requests of the Ethiopian Government, the number of Israeli experts is expected shortly to exceed the number from any other country. Mr. Dayan said: "Our agricultural enterprises are to receive concessions for the joint growing of cotton and oil seeds and cattle raising."

Mr. Dayan stressed that his impression of the Emperor's deep understanding for his country's economic problems, the most difficult with all the necessary details, and his personal views have a decisive influence on the Government. Mr. Dayan said: "He was received by the Emperor on the first day of his visit and consulted with him again at luncheon a few days later. This was followed by an audience prior to his departure."

**Sapir for Trade  
Talks in Europe**

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, left yesterday for a tour of the Scandinavian countries, of Holland and Belgium, on behalf of the Israel Economic Authority and for trade talks.

He was seen off at the airport by the Finnish and Norwegian Chargés d'Affaires, the Counsellor of the Belgian Embassy, a representative of the Swedish Embassy, the Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Y. Rabinowitz, and other officials of the Foreign and Commerce and Industry (Itim).

**NAVY TO PERSIA**

Mr. Yitzhak Navon, the Prime Minister's Political Secretary, is to have early this week a 10-day private visit at the invitation of several friends in the Persian capital.

**TOURE CALLS NASSER  
BROTHER IN ARMS**

CAIRO. — Guinean President Sékou Touré arrived here from Saudi Arabia for a brief stopover en route to the U.N.

He expressed his pleasure at being in Cairo, "the capital of my brother in arms, President Nasser."

In a brief airport statement, he said he hoped to meet Nasser in New York to discuss his return to Cairo. He said his visit will strengthen cooperation and friendship between Guinea and the UAR.

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Special Tourist Services

## Social &amp; Personal

The Minister for Social Welfare, Dr. Yosef Burg, on Saturday entertained at his home in Jerusalem the following active Israeli Bond workers now visiting the country: Mr. Harry Anterman, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Shimshoni, Mr. and Mrs. Herzl Koffler.

Mrs. Rebecca Sief, O.B.E., gave a luncheon party at her home in Tel Aviv on Saturday. Among the guests were two Thai princesses—Princess Bhumibol, Nangor Farnge, and Princess Faedom. Mrs. Maung and Mrs. Maung, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Edward Mirisch of California, and Mrs. Judith Glaum of London.

The members of the International Bahai Council gave a reception to invited guests at the Western Pictorial House in Haifa yesterday.

Dr. Leonard Weiner, of Tucson Arizona, will lecture on "Combined Endodontics—Periodontics Procedures" tonight at 8 in the Strauss Health Centre, Jerusalem.

**EXPRESSION OF THANKS**  
Many High Commissioners and officials wish to thank all those who have expressed sympathy in their recent bereavement.

## K'S VIEWS ON U.N. CHIEF

(Continued from Page One)  
would destroy us?" he asked. "It is a completely mad idea and anyone who entertains that idea must be mad."

Mr. Macmillan arrived at the mansion a few hours earlier after an hour-long drive from New York. The mile-long convoy of 45 cars containing diplomats, government officials and reporters met a stony reception from the thousands who lined the route. People clustered along fences gazing at the roadside expressway and on bridges, cheering loudly and waving American flags.

**Told Strong a Word**  
Asked what in fact about reports that Mr. Macmillan was coming to New York to try to bring about a reconciliation between himself and President Eisenhower, Mr. Khrushchev replied: "Well, a strong word expressing the relationship between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. But if in any way Mr. Macmillan can bring this about, we would welcome this."

Mr. Khrushchev said he wanted to repeat his stand on the necessity of a change in the structure of the U.N. He said that his statement to the General Assembly on Friday "was not directed against Macmillan as an individual. The problem is not one name but the fact is that Macmillan sympathizes with the U.S. and in actual fact represents those countries which are headed by the U.S."

Mr. Khrushchev said three groups of countries existed in the world today: the capitalists, the specialists and the neutrals.

Mr. Macmillan belonged to the Western capitalistic group.



By arrangement with 'Ma'ariv'

## UN Chief Favoured to Win Test Of Strength with Khrushchev

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold was smiling yesterday in the face of perhaps the gravest danger to his office since he became Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization seven-and-a-half years ago.

He was reported to be relaxed, composed, cheerful and optimistic, despite Mr. Khrushchev's attack on him. Indications here yesterday were that Mr. Hammarskjold had no intention of going—yet—and that he had high hopes of being able

to ride out the storm.

Criticism is not new to the man who has been said to have won the world's toughest diplomatic job.

The view that he will survive the current crisis is bolstered by general agreement that it would be fantastically difficult, if not impossible, to find anyone to replace him.

**Diplomat's Diploma'**

Mr. Hammarskjold, a son of Sweden's World War One Prime Minister, the late Hjalmar Hammarskjold, has been called a "diplomat's diplomat," but in some ways he is not a typical contemporary diplomat. A 35-year-old bachelor, he is a man in the social round and retains attend delegation receptions. He prefers to slip away when he can, to his Park Avenue home to dine alone and spend the evening with a book.

From his mother, Mrs. Agnes Almqvist Hammarskjold, who came from a long line of Swedish intellectuals, Secretary-General inherited a love of philosophy and poetry.

A Doctor of Philosophy of Stockholm University, he was an Assistant Professor of Political Economy there before entering the public service.

The Secretary-General appears to be an extraordinarily fine man. Despite the grueling pace he has set for himself, he has a regular seven-day working week during which he is at his desk from early morning until late at night—yet he seldom shows signs of fatigue.

He is trim of figure and is only now beginning to show signs of approaching baldness. Despite the grueling pace he has set for himself, he has a regular seven-day working week during which he is at his desk from early morning until late at night—yet he seldom shows signs of fatigue.

Asked what a reorganization as he proposed would mean, he said: "whatever any question was to be resolved in the U.N., the general secretariat would take due regard of the interests of all groups of states. In other words, none of the decisions would prejudice the interests of members of the U.N."

"If we are unable to solve this question, we shall likewise be unable to solve the disarmament problem."

Asked if the Soviet Union would leave the U.N. if Mr. Hammarskjold were not replaced, Mr. Khrushchev replied only that he would continue to strive for improvement in the U.N. Asked if he thought the Secretary-General should resign, the Soviet leader said: "Ask Hammarskjold."

(AP, Reuter)

## ON THE AIR

**FIRST PROGRAMME**  
Mrs. SSA. 260 & 265 M.  
News: 11.30. 7.00. 8.00  
7.30. 8.30. 9.00. 10.00. 11.00  
English: 8.00. French: 8.15  
p.m.  
8.00 a.m. Religious Service (R).  
8.30 a.m. "Morning Star".  
Clock: 8.45. Announcements: 8.75  
Morning Melodies: 8.00. Close  
12.00. a.m. Popular Concert:  
Mendelssohn: Overture "The  
Gal's Care"; Chopin: Andante  
Spianato and Polonaise, opus 53  
(Soloist: Arthur Rubinstein);  
Arioso: "Ode from Grecia";  
12.30. News: 12.45. French: 12.50  
(including News); 8.30-7.35 a.m.  
8.30-9.00. "Morning Star".  
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# THE JEWISH FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL

NEXT to Israel, the fate of Russia's two-and-a-half to three million Jews is what matters most to world Jewry.

In these simple terms, Dr. Nahum Goldmann addressed himself here to the Conference on the Situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union. His object in convening the international assembly was, of course, to mobilize that international Jewish force—the global conscience—in support of the struggle to secure full human rights for Soviet Jewry.

Some distinguished liberals, whom he had invited, stayed away. Apparently, in the context of the suddenly intensified cold war, the Conference might seem more like a political machination than a humanitarian enterprise. Dr. Goldmann himself had been inclined almost up to the last moment to postpone the whole thing off.

His qualms were to prove unfounded. The Conference combined courtesy with firmness, and moreover constituted itself into a permanent body which will, as the occasion arises, rally behind Dr. Goldmann's efforts at personal diplomacy with the Kremlin.

Since he is unacceptable to Moscow in his capacity of President of the World Zionist Organization and of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Goldmann is acting on his own initiative. This he must do for tactical reasons, but it also suits his temperament. He loves, in the part of the man of destiny who—needing no special mandate and despising routine sectarianism—goes forth, armed only with his sharp wits, to do battle for the Jewish people.

## Personal Achievement

He is not always successful in this role, especially in his dealings with Middle East folk—Iraqis as well as their Arab neighbours—whose mentality is strange to him. But, given the chance, the very few he has won over, Europe's Nahum Goldmann would probably get on as famously with Nikita Khrushchev as he has done with Konrad Adenauer.

The global conscience, conspicuous for its absentmindedness not only during but after the abominations perpetrated by the Third Reich, neglected to oblige postwar Germany to disgorge her ill-gotten gains. It was a major achievement on Dr. Goldmann's part to help coax reparations out of the Federal Republic.

As for Dr. Goldmann's present venture on behalf of Russian Jewry, at the Conference there was a murmur of protest at the friendly tone of his plea to the Kremlin. Surely, though, on grounds of morality as well as expediency, Dr. Goldmann was right, two-and-a-half to three million times right, in his prudent attitude towards the Russians.

To mourn the Jewish victim, amongst them some of our greatest writers, done to death under the Stalinist regime—and to vilify the culprits, is not enough. Something, something effective, has to be done to save the Russian Jewish masses from the gradual process of spiritual—as distinct from physical—extermination to which they are being systematically exposed. What is the right approach? One adopted by the Conference was both realistic and

subtle. It was based on the premise that the enforced integration of assimilation of the Jews who, in Russia as elsewhere, are a stiff-necked lot, is so difficult, so embarrassing for the Kremlin, that the de-Judaization campaign will sooner or later be abandoned.

To hasten the necessary reversal of Soviet policy before too much damage is done, a twofold diversion of personnel must be carried through.

First, the Soviet leaders have to be convinced that the granting of human rights to their Jewish minority will enhance Russian prestige throughout the world and strengthen the cause of peaceful coexistence. Secondly, the Communists must be made to realize that anti-Semitism, far from being a conformist with, is actually a flagrant departure from true Leninist-Marxist doctrine.

**Sabot's Brilliant Analysis**

On the ideological side, a brilliant contribution was made to the Conference by ever-young Prof. Martin Buber. His dissertation fell into two oddly assorted yet highly intelligible parts: mysticism and politics. The mystique of the progressive Catholic mayor of Florence, La Pira, was so impressed with it that he likened Buber to the Biblical prophets—what may briefly be summed up as follows:

The Jews are an atypical people, unique in their close, millennial identification with their messianic religion. In modern times, many Jews—Karl Marx is one of them—have broken away from formal religion yet in their unrelenting quest for justice have remained faithful to the essence of Judaism. In the Dispersion, the Jews have led a dual existence, on the one hand maintaining their spiritual autonomy and, on the other hand, to irritate the Communists, to the detriment of the Jews in Russia. For his part, he asked no privileges for Soviet Jewry, only the rights to which they were entitled.

Turning to politics, Prof. Buber recalled how Lenin had, apostolically, encouraged the Jewish cultural duality, which enriched the civilization of the Soviet Union. There was another aspect of the complex Jewish character—the devotion to the ancestral land and tongue which baffled Lenin and was accordingly repressed by him.

Then along came Stalin ("not an interesting person, I'd rather speak about Lenin," remarked Buber), and Lenin's Jewish policy was thrown overboard.

**20 Years in Siberia**

Another delegate from Israel, Dr. Joseph Berger, one of the Third International's most far-sighted grunts and from the heights of Communist power to spend 20 years of degradation and torment in Siberia as an alleged Trotzkyite, took up the historic thread at the point where Prof. Buber had left off.

After Stalin's death, Dr. Berger was liberated and was allowed to go to Moscow for the 20th Congress of the Russian Communist Party. There Khrushchev denounced the Stalinist terror, and a motion to restore the original policy that is, to authorize the resumption of Yiddish cultural activities in all fields, was nar-

rowly defeated by the die-hard "dogmatists" who argued that the Jews were a poor security risk.

Pausing for minutes at an end to weep silently, Dr. Berger declared that on leaving Russia he had, while giving up politics, vowed to dedicate the rest of his life to the fight for Jewish rights in the Soviet Union.

Another speaker, former Minister of the Interior Edouard Deprez, took the tale further. A year ago he had served as a member of the United Socialist Party (which stands considerably to the Left of the older Socialist Party headed by Guy Mollet) visited Moscow and, in the course of a four-hour ideological discussion with Suslov at the Kremlin, the Jewish question was raised. Suslov promised to give his answer in writing. It is still being awaited.

**Pogrom Warning**

One loudly discordant note was struck by the young writer, Wolf Mankowitz. Reading from a pamphlet of Streicher-like anti-Semitic, recently published in provincial Soviet newspapers, he predicted that the Kremlin, to please the Arabs and other wise induce Communism's latent propensities towards Fascism, was getting ready to liquidate Russian Jews bodily. Pogroms, he said, were in the offing.

**THE JEWISH FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL**

Dr. Goldmann voiced what he described as "characteristic Jewish optimism, without which we could never have survived so much bitter persecution." The million Germans, who lived scattered in various parts of the Soviet Union, were given back their cultural rights, and after suspending of 20 years—as a result of the Khrushchev-Adenauer meeting in 1956. There were other dispersed minorities in Russia, such as the Shechens, the Komis, the Osetians, the Yakuts, who, though small in numbers, yet enjoyed full cultural rights. He refused to despair about Soviet Jewry, of whom 72,000 had stayed in the main center of last January's pogroms. The Jewish right of self-determination, he said, was still intact.

**Moderation Advocated**

At the same time, Dr. Goldmann warned against rhetorical which enabled emotional freedom-lovers to relieve their own anger and to irritate the Communists, to the detriment of the Jews in Russia. For his part, he asked no privileges for Soviet Jewry, only the rights to which they were entitled.

**THE JEWISH FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL**

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Back in England now among the umbrellas I would like to thank all the people who made it possible for me to see Jerusalem a

few Sundays ago.

Yours sincerely,

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN

## U.K. Inquest on Olympics

By S. J. GOLDSMITH

**LONDON.**—THE Olympic Games are over and the inquest about the performance of British athletes in Rome is now in full swing. Why is it, everybody wants to know, that the United Kingdom cut such a poor figure during the Games and managed only two gold medals? True, Baron de Coubertin, the originator of the idea of the Olympic Games, could "put it in a nutshell." To which Goldmann replied that he merely demanded the same cultural and religious rights for Soviet Jewry as were available to the Jews in such utterly orthodox countries as Poland and Hungary. In similar modest vein, he would like to see Russia permit emigration for the reunification of divided families.

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